

University Education Aid For Ontario Students Is Proposed

"Reign Or Shine" Holding Auditions

by Dave Mayerovitch

Bill Yule has a problem. "I'm not at all familiar with Quebec politics", admitted the director-choreographer of this year's Red and White Revue. "As a matter of fact, I'm not familiar with any politics at all."

Yule is in town this week to audition singers, actors and dancers for "Reign or Shine", the '59 edition of the show that made McGill famous. He paused long enough in his hectic schedule to tell the Daily about himself and his plans for the Revue.

Despite his inexperience in Quebec political matters, Yule nevertheless feels that the show will give McGillians their money's worth. "From what I've seen so far," he said, "the talent is remarkable. There is a strong script, too." The nature of the script remains unknown, as tight-lipped Revue officials insist that it is in the "Top Secret" category.

SOLID PLOT

The ghost of that phenomenal success of 1957, "My Fur Lady", still haunts the Red and White cubicle in the Union basement, but Yule feels its presence less keenly than did his predecessors of last year. "I haven't seen it," he explained. "After all, even Rodgers and Hammerstein have the same problem — their greatest competitors are themselves. After you've had one success, you are expected to produce one which is at least as good."

Yule thinks that "Reign or Shine" will be closer to a Broadway-type musical than the usual run of college revues. It has

a solid plot line from beginning to end, in contrast to the sketchy theme running through past revues to hold the show together. "It will be a musical comedy, not a revue," he said.

Director Yule pointed out that the basic requirements for a college show are the same as those for a Broadway production. "College audiences are the same as others," he said. Pure entertainment is the object, rather than getting across any profound message.

Yule's experience includes an early venture in ballet, an act at the Flamingo Hotel in Los Vegas, and summer work in Vancouver's "Theater under the Stars".

Aid Promised In Throne Speech

Students who are "poor in money, but rich in talent" can look forward to increased Quebec financial assistance, said Lieutenant-Governor Onesime Gagnon in his Throne Speech to the Legislative Council yesterday.

The government's decision to introduce legislation during the new session to aid needy students was one of the main points of the speech. It is not known exactly

Rearrangement of Term Probable For U of T

For the full details of the Toronto University Report See page 2
Special to the Daily

TORONTO, Oct. 20 — A plan to make university training available to all promising young people in Ontario has been drafted by a University of Toronto committee. The proposal, result of eight months' work, was made public today by Dr. Claude T. Bissell, president of the university. He said it was unofficial and that he would withhold comment pending study by all sections of the university.

Under the plan, a university education would be guaranteed for any Ontario student with first class honors and financial help would be available for those with second class honors. Students would move from one category to the other if their academic standing changed. Cost for the University of Toronto alone was estimated at \$1,500,000 annually.

In addition to proposals for student aid, the committee urged sweeping changes in the academic year. It would reduce the five months summer vacation period to two months and substitute a September 1 to June 30 schedule with a week off at Thanksgiving, four weeks off at

Christmas and four weeks off at Easter. Under this system the student would spend no more time in the classroom, but his rest periods would be better spaced and he would not, during his breaks from class work, be without assignments. The committee suggested this would also make for better teaching.

Eight months work went into the report by the President's Advisory Committee on Student Aid. On it were representatives of the university's principal div-

ces would—and perhaps should—reject the offer of a loan for his education. A student without other resources might be required to borrow as much as \$4,000 for his course. For a student from a home where the annual income is well below this amount, such a loan would seem entirely impractical.

FREE TUITION

For students who secure first class honor standing (an average of 75 per cent) in nine Grade XIII. (Ontario) papers: (1)

- (a)—Free tuition in the first year of university, and throughout their university course as long as first class honor standing is maintained;
- (b)—Bursary aid in an amount related to each student's financial need, and not restricted to any arbitrary amount;
- (c)—Loans for emergency financing.

For students who secure second class honor standing in nine Grade XIII papers:

- (a) — Bursaries available in amounts related to need, as in the case of first class honor students.
- (b)—Loans for emergency financing.

If at any point during his university work such a student secures first class honor standing he would receive the privileges outlined in 1 above.

Third class honor students would not be eligible for help in any of the above ways. If however, such a student is admitted

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Dr. Claude Bissell

isions with Vice-President Murray G. Ross as chairman. Their report was presented to the University senate last Friday and to the heads of Toronto consultants, a group of thirty business leaders who are meeting at the University December 3.

The committee has no faith in loan funds as a way to finance higher education and suggested they should be used only to help students meet emergencies. The report states: "A good student from a house where there is sickness, debt, or meager finan-

how this aid is to be received, however there are rumours that provincial authorities might set up an extensive system of loans.

The Throne Speech stressed that "unprecedented progress"



Lt. Gov. Gagnon

has been realized, at all educational levels in Quebec, and adds that the government will continue to implement its education policies while respecting the rights and duties of everyone.

Free Polio Clinic Starts Next Week

The Quebec Command of the Canadian Legion, in conjunction with the Canadian March of Dimes, will sponsor a free polio clinic at McGill from November 24 to 29. The clinic will be held in the Union Lounge from 12-2:30 pm.

During this period, students and faculty will be able to receive their shots at the expense of the provincial government. Two shots will be given before Christmas, a third six months later.

All that is asked of students is to register. There is absolutely no reaction to the shots, and no one will be affected by them.

The Salk vaccine is intended to prevent paralysis. In 1955, it was 80% effective in the prevention of paralytic polio. Since March, the Canadian Foundation

for Poliomyelitis, which is affiliated with the March of Dimes, has vaccinated from 65,000-70,000 people.

Almost all secondary school students have been vaccinated by the provincial government. Quebec is the first province in which a program to vaccinate university students also has been inaugurated.

A similar clinic was held last month at Sir George Williams College. The vaccine is safe; there is lots of it. Students are reminded not to delay.

This Morning's Headlines News of National and World Significance

BERLIN, Nov. 19 — A Soviet source said tonight Russia intends to give Communist East Germany control over all supply lines used by the Western Allies to Berlin — air, rail and highway.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19 — A wide-ranging program of legislation was forecast in the Speech from the Throne today when Lieutenant-Governor Onesime Gagnon inaugurated Quebec's annual session of the Legislature. At the same time the Government gave notice in the Legislative Assembly's agenda that 15 Government bills are to be considered early during the session, third of Quebec's 25th Legislature.

Leadership From Varsity

Today we devote a good deal of space to a report issued last night by the University of Toronto dealing with the problems of student aid and the academic year. This report is published here in its entirety because we feel that it is particularly relevant to the situation at McGill and in the Province of Quebec. It should be compulsory reading for all those interested in any phase of higher education and certainly by every student and faculty member.

The Toronto report reviews in a concise, clear, and logical manner some very basic issues. It points out the disadvantages of the loan system (Premier Duplessis' favorite means of student aid), the necessity of a permanent professional staff to administer any student aid program (something which McGill could use very well), and the need for revision of the academic calendar.

The central thesis of the report is of great significance for us at McGill. Here we see a broad, bold plan for the future education of young Canadians, a plan which seems to touch the very core of the problem. Here we see the first concrete steps toward the realization of every educator's dream—the opportunity for every capable student to receive the gift of education, regardless of his financial status.

While we congratulate the University of Toronto for taking the lead in this matter, we must use this opportunity to examine the situation in our own Province. While students in Ontario can look forward to free education in the near future, the young men and women of Quebec are faced with serious problems. While the administration of the University of Toronto (Fees in Arts: \$380) has proposed revolutionary changes in Canadian education, at McGill (Fees in Arts: \$550) it is the students themselves so far who have taken the initiative toward solving the University's problems. The fees at McGill are higher than those at any other Canadian university and yet our student leaders have to beg for months to be granted an interview with the Premier in order to discuss these issues.

By comparison with Ontario, conditions in this Province seem archaic. But we do not complain about the status quo, it can be changed. We bemoan the lack of leadership, foresight and courage which the Toronto report reveals. We must not allow the rest of Canada to get too far ahead of us. We must not only keep up with the progress of Canadian education, we must lead. Right now, we appear to be going backwards.

Speech From The Throne

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Quebec legislature made mention of aid to students "poor in money and rich in talent". It also mentions the various grants "which are steadily increasing", and the progress and success achieved in recent years on all levels of education. The latter was termed "unprecedented".

We beg to differ with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Prime Minister of this Province. The progress in education on the university level in this Province has been deplorable. Fees have gone up, expansion has been patchy, and professors' salaries are the lowest in all Canada. Elsewhere in these pages is a proposal put forward by the Presidents' Advisory Committee on Student Aid at the University of Toronto. The proposal outlines a completely new concept in education in Canada, and is one of the most complete studies in recent years of problems facing the student and universities.

Our Premier has hinted towards a system of loans to students as a solution to the problems of financing an education. It is interesting to note that the Toronto report considers a system of loans non-effective as a long range solution to financing education. The Toronto group felt that students in real need would hesitate to borrow enough to get them through a complete program, in fear of placing a too heavy burden on themselves and their families. The only function of loans should be to help meet emergency conditions, according to the Toronto report.

Next month the student presidents of six Quebec universities will meet with the Premier to discuss aid to education. This, by itself is regarded as somewhat of a landmark in this province. In fact, it is only a simple exercise of their right as citizens of Canada. We highly recommend that they approach the Premier with an open mind, but that they bear in mind the proposals offered in the Province of Ontario, and view those of our Premier in that light.

Text Of Toronto Report

There has been emerging in Canada, in recent years, a firm conviction that all high school graduates of superior intellectual capacity should have the opportunity of attending and should not be denied this opportunity because of inadequate financial resources. A trend towards increased financial support for worthy students by private industry, governments, and the universities themselves, is evidence that Canadians want to extend opportunities for higher education, and, more particularly, to encourage the best students to continue their education.

While this trend is consistent with the national interest, with the purpose of the University, and, indeed, with our concept of democratic society, it must be acknowledged that the good will which has created this trend has not always been tempered by consistency and comprehensive planning. Three aspects of the present situation are highly unsatisfactory.

First, there are not sufficient student aid monies available to provide the amount of help required by all the worthy students seeking help. Inflation and the rising cost of living have affected students no less than the average citizen. It is not surprising, therefore, that more students require some assistance, and that some students require more substantial amounts of assistance, to complete their university programmes than in the past. At the present time the University of Toronto is able to meet only a portion of the requests from students for financial aid.

Secondly, the haphazard provisions for students in need have led to the creation of a huge patchwork of scholarships, bursaries and loan funds, governed by such a variety of conditions that it may be a matter of chance rather than merit if a good student with meagre monetary resources receives all the help he requires. We may have a bursary available for a graduate of X. High School even though no graduate of that school has a particular need for a bursary; and, at the same time, we may have no funds available to help a worthy student from Y. High School who is in great need of money. The Dominion-Provincial, Atkinson, and University of Toronto Bursaries have alleviated this problem somewhat because they are available to any worthy student and are relatively free from restrictive clauses. None the less, many scholarships and bursaries that carry special conditions of award are difficult to handle administratively, and do not provide for the changing configuration of student need.

Thirdly, as a result of the situation outlined above, there is the fact we are not able to say unconditionally to a very good student in the second or third year of high school: "Keep on with your studies; if you continue to do well, we will help you to come to university." Lacking such assurance, many good students drop out of high school and are lost to the universities. Two recent studies add substance to this argument. The Atkinson Study of Utilization of Student Resources indicates that almost one-half of the best students in high school in Ontario (i.e., those with an average of over 70 per cent in Grade XII) do not plan to go to university.

This means that half of those

students with the highest capacity for further education will not utilize this capacity fully. A second study by the Industrial Education Foundation shows that 100 per cent of the students in high school with an average of over 80 per cent in their grades say they require financial help if they are to attend university. While the results of these investigations are open to varying interpretations, none the less these two studies taken together do suggest that a large proportion of the best high school students do not think they can secure sufficient financial aid to permit them to attend university.

What data we have indicate clearly that we require: (a) additional monies for student aid programmes, (b) relatively flexible conditions governing the monies available so that individual needs may be met, and (c) firm public assurance to all students of merit that adequate financial help is available to them to complete their university work. As enrolment begins to climb in the university, it is essential that our position in respect of these matters be clarified.

PRIOR CONSIDERATIONS

The objective of a comprehensive programme of student aid should be to provide the very best possible education for all those students who have the ability and desire to secure it. Such a programme requires that the values and needs of education be given much higher priority in our national affairs than has hitherto been the case. In any long term view, the importance of higher education in nourishing cultural and political developments, in expanding and enriching the national economy, and in serving the Canadian people through the professions, is indisputable. It is surely not unreasonable to expect higher education to be ranked with roads and weapons in our scale of values and in our expenditures. If education received such priority, we could be assured that sufficient money would be available to enable every student of merit and inclination to attend university.

In this context, two considerations are of importance if the quality of education in the university is to be maintained or improved. The first is the need to retain and enlarge a highly competent staff with sufficient time to meet individual students, with opportunity for study and writing, and with adequate equipment for research and teaching. These are essential in any university worthy of the name. There is danger, however, that the public will assume that if large amounts of money are provided for student scholarships, bursaries and loans, the university is directly benefited. In the sense that good students make for a good university, this is indeed true. But the public often overlook the fact that a student pays, through his tuition fees, only about one-third of the cost of his education. The university should

remind contributors (private or governmental) that the university is required to find two-thirds of the cost of the education of every student.

It would be most unwise to increase the number of students in a university without at the same time providing the university with the additional funds (beyond tuition fees) that are required to subsidize the costs of education for each student. As a report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, entitled *Federal Programs in Higher Education*, recently stated:

... many doubt the wisdom of a federal scholarship program. The fundamental objection to such programs is simply that they do not touch the gravest problem facing the colleges and universities. The critics point out that what American higher education needs desperately in order to prevent deterioration over the years ahead is (a) operating funds for teachers' salaries, and (b) capital grants for construction. A program which places more money in the hands of students will encourage even more youngsters to go to college but will do nothing to strengthen the institutions which must receive those youngsters, thus intensifying the danger which thoughtful educators fear most: that more and more youngsters will flood into weaker and weaker institutions.

This is saying, in effect, that any expansion of student aid programmes which permits more and better students to attend universities must be accompanied by substantial increases in contributions to the universities. There is no point in providing inducements to better students to attend poorer universities.

The second consideration affecting the quality of education is the length of the academic term. This has been determined by social and economic conditions and not by any rules of pedagogy or principles of education. The long summer vacation, traditional for Canadian universities, may provide students with an opportunity of securing temporary employment and thereby earning some money for their education, but its value in a total education programme may be seriously questioned. First of all, it is not good pedagogy for a student to study intensively for seven months with his books or in his laboratory, and then move for a five month period to another line of endeavour, completely ignoring that which was previously his major preoccupation. It is true that a student requires time to absorb and to assimilate what he reads and hears in the university. But such time should be effectively spaced throughout the year and related to classroom and laboratory work.

If finances were not the predominant consideration a more

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Student Aid Considered

(Continued from page 2)

effective academic term might begin on September 1st, with a week off at Thanksgiving, four weeks off at Christmas and four weeks off at Easter, and end on June 30th. The student would spend no more time in the classroom, but his periods for rest, recapitulation and reappraisal would be more fittingly spaced, and he would not, during his breaks from class work, be without assignments. Such a schedule might well make also for more effective teaching. The teacher's task of maintaining interest and enthusiasm in ten or twelve classes a week for a period of thirty weeks without a substantial period for rest is an extremely difficult one.

It will be argued that students should have time to earn money so that they may make a contribution to their own education. Without denying the importance of the experience the student gains in summer work, one may question whether it is sound economics for a student to spend five months earning eight hundred to twelve hundred dollars, of which he may save for his education from three to five hundred dollars, if thereby he is reducing the effectiveness of his educational programme in which over fifteen hundred dollars is invested annually. It may well be that reorganization of our university term should be considered. Certainly any new programme of student aid should have the effect of enhancing the quality of higher education.

REQUIREMENTS FOR EFFECTIVE STUDENT AID

If all high school students of academic excellence are to attend university, a radical shift in our thinking about student aid must be made. For many high school students, going on to uni-

versity appears to present insurmountable financial difficulties. With our present collection of scholarships, bursaries and loans we cannot tell them how much they may expect during the whole of a university career, and, in the face of this uncertainty, many of them conclude that going on to university is not feasible. It may not be a lack of desire for university education that leads them to reject the idea. Faced on the one hand with immediate financial rewards on the labour market, and on the other hand with a precarious, if not untenable, financial position if university is chosen, many promising high school students do not even contemplate extended study.

An effective student aid programme would not, of course, remove the need for student effort in the pursuit of higher education, but it must remove those financial barriers which prevent students from giving serious consideration to the possibility of going to university. In this connection, it must be noted that even if all expenses were provided for worthy students, the absence of these potential wage earners constitutes a considerable sacrifice for many families.

The projected programme of student aid should be framed so as to encourage the student to devote himself unceasingly to his studies. This is the primary effort we should expect from the student; for while he should contribute financially to whatever extent he can, academic effort and achievement should, and must, be the major criteria of whether a student should be in university. If we accept this conclusion, we must resolve to find the means to remove financial blocks to higher education.

The means by which this objective is to be secured is not,

we believe, a loan fund, however large or however free of restrictive conditions. The reason is that the students in most need of help view the amount they must borrow as of such an impressive size that they hesitate to commit themselves to such a heavy burden. A good student from a home in which there is sickness, debt, or meagre finances would — and perhaps should — reject the offer of a loan for his own education. A student without other resources might be required to borrow as much as four thousand dollars to finance a programme of study at university. For a student from a home in which the annual income is well below this amount, such a loan would seem entirely impractical. Loan funds are useful to help students meet emergency situations; such funds by themselves will do little to attract all superior high school students to university.

As already stated, one of the difficulties confronting the high school student, as he contemplates his future, is the uncertainty about the amount of help he will receive if he ventures to go to university. It is true that there is a substantial number of bursaries and scholarships, but in most instances these are not awarded until late summer. The good student, even the First Class Honour student, cannot count on this assistance when he is deciding (often in January or February) whether to go to university or not.

It is essential, therefore, that a plan be developed that will guarantee to all high school students in Ontario that if they attain a given academic standard they will receive sufficient financial help to permit them to attend university, and — if they maintain this standing — to complete their studies. A plan by which all First Class Honour students would be provided with free tuition and bursaries in an amount related to their financial need would, we are convinced, do much to remedy the unsatisfactory situation which prevails today. If such a plan were implemented no First Class Honour student would need to drop out for financial reasons. All such students would be assured of ready access to, and full support in, the university of their choice. This proposal would involve no more expense than many countries already incur for their youth. Its adoption would indicate that Ontario accepts the social obligation to develop fully our human potentialities and talents.

Before making specific recommendations, one other point requires elaboration. This has to do with the administrative machinery and personnel required to operate an extensive student aid programme. The administration of a bursary and loan fund is a problem of considerable complexity. It calls on the one hand for assessment of scholastic standing — an obligation of an academic body — and on the other for assessment of financial need — a task for a group skilled in administering a means test. Our failure to distinguish the different skills required to make these two kinds of assessments has caused confusion and has

made for poor administration. It is wasting a university professor's time to ask him to make judgments about a student's financial need. This is not a matter with which the academician is trained to cope.

A means test should be made either by a public body (as in Great Britain) or by a special university administrative staff trained for this purpose. The magnitude of the task of administering this means test in the future is evident; for example, if approximately half of the students in university require some financial aid in 1968, about 12,000 students will be applying for help at the University of Toronto. The task of investigating and counselling 12,000 students cannot be properly undertaken by an administrative staff either small or unskilled.

CANDIDATES FOR SEC AND WOMEN'S UNION

Candidates for positions in the SEC and Women's Union who wish to have their pictures, platform and pen-sketches published in the Daily may use no more than 200 words and should address entries to the News Editor, McGill Daily and be handed in to George at the Tuck Shop no later than 1 pm, Friday, November 21. Entries received after this date will not be published.

EVENTS

THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1958

ARAB CLUB: Colored slides of the red rose city of Petra (200 A.D.) will be shown at 5 pm. in the Union Boardroom. All are invited.

CANTERBURY CLUB: There will be three study groups from 1-2 pm, 5-6 pm, and 8-9 pm. Aspects of C.S. Lewis' book, "Mere Christianity", will be discussed. 3475 University St.

CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Bible Study on the faith of Moses and in the First Corinthians from 7:30-8:30 pm. at 3445 Peel St. C.U.S.: Executive meeting at 1 pm. in the Board Room.

HILLEL: Town and Gown Series: Topic "Should Religion Be Taught in the Public Schools". Guest speakers are Dr. David C. Munroe, Professor of Education at McGill University; and Mr. Saul Hayes, National Executive Director of Canadian Jewish Congress at 1 pm. Hillel House. At 5 pm. Elementary Hebrew class and at 7:30 pm. Folk and Choral Groups meet. Participation open to all.

MONTELEGIAN GEOLOGY CLUB: "Field Geology in Turkey", by Nat Rutter, a talk with colour slides. PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: The executive and all other interested members will meet at 1 pm. in the Union Lounge to discuss the business of the Society.

RADIO WORKSHOP: Meeting at 7:45 pm. in which different sound effects will be explained and demonstrated. 1425 Dorchester.

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT: "Have Man, Will Talk" program, from 1-2 pm. at the SCM House. Dr. W. S. Reid, Professor of History, will speak on "Is Christianity Irrelevant Today?"

UKRAINIAN CLUB: Concert featuring violinist Eugene Husaruk, pianist Luba Zuk, the "Ukraina" choir, at 8 pm. in Redpath Hall. Admission free.

FRIDAY, NOV. 21 1958

CURLING CLUB: Meeting at 1 pm. in the Union Clubroom, for all interested in curling this winter.

HILLEL: Jewish Philosophy Study Group led by Rabbi Cass will discuss the text: Saadya Gaon's "Book of Beliefs and Opinions." All invited to attend.

CLASSIFIED ADS

CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE will coach you in English language, psychology. VI. 5-9538.

LOST: One compressible umbrella in green plaid case. Lost somewhere on campus on Nov. 17. Call RE. 7-6738.

TWO STUDENTS need ride to New York Thanksgiving weekend. Will share expenses. Phone Gary or Lew at VI. 2-0343.

CAR FOR SALE: 1958 Renault with radio and heater. Call Mark at HU. 9-1417 after 6 pm.

RUGGER: There is no party until January. Intermediates will play Westmount Barbarians on Saturday. Watch for notice in Daily and boards.

ROOM TO LET: Furnished bed sitting room, kitchen privileges. Peel at McGregor, quiet, central, ideal for student, HU. 4-4497 or WE. 2-9422.

RIDE TO VANCOUVER: Canadian graduate student presently in New York wants drive Montreal to Vancouver. Must be in Vancouver by December 20th. Willing to share both cost and driving. Reply in writing to Editor, MCGILL DAILY.

LOST: Ray-Ban sunglasses, gold frames with very dark corrective lenses. Reward. Call Paul, WE. 5-3628 after 8 pm.

EXCHANGE: Blue trench coat, "Croyden" with green, silky lining taken from Grill Room by mistake. Believe I have yours. Phone John, PO. 6-9471.

CAMERAMAN WANTED: Must have 16mm motion picture camera and thorough operational knowledge thereof. Phone HU. 9-3274. Leave name and number.

STUDENT RESIDENCE: Peel Street, offers lunch and dinner daily. Reasonable monthly rate. Phone VI. 5-9462.

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From Page 1

Proposed Aid For Students

and is able to secure first or second class honor standing in university, he would be eligible for help as indicated above.

The purpose of this program is to encourage the best students in Ontario to continue their study and training and to make it possible for them to do so.

The following is the printed text in part:

The administration of the program should be placed in the hands of each university, and a staff trained especially for this purpose should be recruited to administer the program:

- (I) The Provincial Department of Education to inform the university that the student chooses of the student's standing in the Grade XIII examinations;
- (II) The university registrar or registrars to arrange admission procedures;
- (III) A student aid officer, attached to a central or faculty office, to interview students applying for bursary aid and to recommend to the president or dean what bursaries should be awarded and in what amounts.

Inasmuch as we already have a variety of scholarships and

bursaries, it is recommended that the University of Toronto establish a special committee to study ways and means by which existing funds can be used to facilitate the program outlined above. It is recognized that many years may be required to integrate the various kinds of scholarships and bursaries, but we believe a good deal could be done immediately to make all existing scholarships and bursaries serve the purposes of the recommended program.

We would recommend, also, That special study be given to the question of the length of the university's academic term, with a view to establishing a term that is educationally sound and not affected by considerations that are out of date.

We recommend, further, that if the program outlined above meets with the favor of the Senate and the Board of Governors, it be the subject of such conferences by the president with other Ontario universities and with provincial and federal government officials as he as he may deem appropriate.

Redmen Nipped In Thriller As Last Minute Drive Fails

by Phil Singer

A last second shot that missed the hula hoop was the difference between a win or a loss as the University of Montreal Carabins nosed out the McGill Redmen 72-

71 at Mont St. Louis Gymnasium last night.

The game was a thriller all the way. The Carabins drew first blood but early in the first half the Redmen had built up a 13-4 lead. From there the Carabins fought back fiercely. The lead, after changing hands often, stayed with the U of M during the half time interval. The score at this point was 41-40.

The first minutes of the second half were the fatal ones for the men in red. They fell behind 53-46 and from there on the squads matched baskets until the clock indicated five minutes were left in the game. Here a powerful Redmen drive took command until the score was 72-70 with 2 seconds left in the game, a foul shot was sunk by Tom Richards. It put McGill within one point of the Carabins, but a final desperation shot by Rosenoff was off the target and the final buzzer went leaving the Carabins the victors.

ROSENOFF HIGH SCORER

For the Redmen, big Steve Rosenoff lead the scoring parade with sixteen points. Steve was on the target all evening as he swished the ball through the netting on the eight fouls he threw, and picked up four more baskets to bring his total to 16.

Tom Richards, who has improved vastly over last year, was second high for McGill with twelve points, while Gary Ulrich, who left the game early with five fouls also had ten points which put him third in scoring. McGill's remaining points were spread evenly among the rest of the team.

Mackay was the outstanding player for the Carabins. He chalked up 29 points and also put in a fine defensive game. Tom Forcione netted fourteen points to end up as second high man for the Montrealers.

This game was the first exhibition of the season for the Redmen. Coach Ron Sharpe played all men during the tilt so that he could decide on final cuts, which will probably be announced tomorrow night.

Although the regular season has not yet started, the Redmen injury list is building up. Irving Kirsh, up from the Intermediates, had the cast around his broken ankle removed on Tuesday, but was not ready for action. Al Klevorick was out with a broken wrist and won't return to the lineup until after Christmas. Herm Zloklikovits, has temporarily retired due to pressure of studies but will probably return after the holidays.

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Artsmen Win Swim Meet

The Artsmen walked off with an easy victory in the intramural swim meet as they racked 96 points against the Commencement and Engineers who tied for second place with 72 points.

High scorer of the meet was Richard Pound of Commerce who piled up a total of 41 points. Pound placed first in the 50 yd. freestyle with a time of 24.6, just one tenth off the present record held by Cameron Grout.

Peter Ress of ASUS swam first in the 50 yd. backstroke, and team mate Allen MacDougal won the 50 yd. breast stroke. It was Pete Ress and MacDougal again in 100 yd. backstroke and 100 yd. breast strokes respectively adding another 14 points to the team's total. Richard Pound won the 100 yd. freestyle for Commerce, and he also

took top honors in the 200 yd. freestyle.

Allan MacDougal picked up first place in the 200 yd. breast stroke coming in ahead of Pound and Allan Rabinovitch.



LEAGUES

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20

12: - 1: Medicine

1: - 2: Arts & Science

ICE HOCKEY

The following members of the Touchfootball Team (Engineering) have been barred from Intramural Sports of any kind for the rest of the current academic year. The reason for this is their failure to pay the fines for two defaults in the Touchfootball League.

Howard Scott	Eng. 4
Edward Solomon	Eng. 4
Ben Eas	Eng. 4
Marvin Krasnow	Eng. 3
Mal Scott	Eng. 2
Melvin Sher	Eng. 4
Ken Partridge	Eng. 3
M. Lehmann	Eng. 1
A. Gutman	Eng. 1

Would the managers of Engineering teams in the Basketball, Volleyball, Floor Hockey and Ice Hockey please see that none of these players play with their teams, otherwise, they will be charged with a default for using an ineligible player.

Women's Sports

Schedule

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20

ARCHERY: Indoor practice in the Rifle Range 2-3 pm.

SWIMMING: Speed swimming coaching 3-6 pm. in the Currie pool.

BASKETBALL: Intramural League games: RVC vs. P.O.T.; and Science vs. Phys. Ed. 5-6 pm. in the Currie gym. Inter-city practice 8-10 pm. in the Currie gym.

FENCING: Meeting of the Fencing Club 7-10 pm. in the Turner Bone Room.

BADMINTON: Recreational badminton 7:30 pm. in the Currie gym.

WATERSHOW: 6:45-7:30, practice of Miss Dubrule's group; 7:30-8:30, dry rehearsal; 8:30-9, practice of Maxine Schwartz's group; 9-9:30 practice of Edna Dorsey's group; 9:30-10, first practice of the finale.

MODERN DANCE CLUB: Meeting of the Modern Dance Club 4-6 pm. in the RVC gym.

RIFLERY: Meeting of the Rifle Club 7:30 pm. in the Rifle Range.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21

SKI EXERCISES: Conditioning exercises for all those planning to ski this winter 1:20 pm. in the RVC gym.

HOCKEY: Intramural League starts: Theta vs. DG's 5 pm. AOPT vs. Physio-Science 5:30 pm.

SWIMMING: Speed swimming coaching 3-6 pm. in the Currie pool.

For Quick Results — Use Daily Classified ADS

Watershow

Tonight at 7:30-8:30 pm there will be a dry rehearsal of the Watershow, complete with narration. The order of events are as follows: 6:45-7:30 — practice of Miss Dubrule's routine; 7:30-8:30 — The dry rehearsal; 8:30-9 — practice of Maxine Schwartz's group; 9-9:30 — practice of Edna Dorsey's group; 9:30-10 pm — first practice of the finale.



Marbin's Kitchen

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7 A.M. — MIDNIGHT FULL COURSE MEALS

ELECTIONS

Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1958

Students must present Student Identity cards
before voting to have them stamped

POLLING BOOTHS FOR MEN AND WOMEN ARE AS FOLLOWS

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

Including:

COMMON
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
LIBRARY SCHOOL
EDUCATION
1st year PSYSIOTHERAPY

Arts Bldg. Foyer
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Physical Sc. Bldg. Lobby
9 a.m. to 12 a.m.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Arts Common Room
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

Engineering Bldg. Lobby
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Architecture Bldg. Lobby
10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Medical Bldg.
9 a.m. to 12 a.m.
Between lectures

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY (1st and 2nd years)

Medical Bldg.
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Dental Clinic, M.G.H.
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

(3rd and 4th years)

FACULTY OF LAW

Day Hall
9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

FACULTY OF DIVINITY

Div. Hall Common Room
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

FACULTY OF MUSIC

Music Bldg.
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Gymnasium
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIOTHERAPY (2nd to 5th years)

Davis House
9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SCHOOL FOR GRADUATE NURSES

Arts Common Room
12 a.m. to 2 p.m.

INDICATE CHOICE WITH X ONLY

The Schools of Physical Education, Physiotherapy and Graduate Nurses will also have an election on Thursday, Nov. 27, 1958.

WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS for the COMING SUMMER?

We will welcome applications from mature (20 yrs. or older) staff. Competent in athletic, aquatic or cultural activities. Top salaries for the qualified.

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and

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